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ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

INDIAN LANGUAGES OF THE PACIFIC STATES.—In the April number of the *Magazine of American History*, Mr. Albert S. Gatschet gives us a paper upon some of the Pacific coast tribes and upon the Pueblos. The classification of the tribes west of the Sierras is known to have been fraught with great difficulties. We are indebted to Mr. Hale, Stephen Powers and Mr. Bancroft for much help. The Bureau of Ethnology has afforded Mr. Gatschet the opportunity of extending greatly our information. The following is a brief abstract of the paper:

Mutsun family.—The Esselen, or Eslens, identical with the Huelels of La Soledad mission, and the Karkins of Carquinas straits, belong to the Mutsun family, as also did the dialects of the *rancherias* Saclan, San Juan Bautista and Juichum. The idioms spoken by Powers' Miwok tribes are Mutsun. In fact, dialects of Mutsun extended from the Pacific coast across California to the Sierras.

Wintun family.—The Suisunes north of the San Francisco bay are Wintun, but at the mission San Juan Bautista, the colonies of Nopthrinthres and Lathru-unum were Yokuts.

Chimariko family.—East of Trinity river. Habitat and characteristics given. No divisions.

Washo family.—Nevada. Area and quality but no divisions mentioned.

Kalapuya family.—Willamet valley. Divisions: 1. Atfálati (Tuálati, Wápatu); 2. Yamhill; 3. Lukamayuk; 4. Kalapuya; 5. Ahautchuyuk, or Pudding river Indians; 6. Santiam (Ahálpam, Uplanders); 7. Ayaukeld (Yókalla).

Yakona family.—Coast between Capes Foulweather and Perpetua. Two dialects, the Yakona and the Alseya.

Sayuskla family.—Habitat and qualities given. No divisions.

Kusa family.—Coos river and bay. No divisions.

Takilma family.—No divisions.

Pueblo Indians are divided into four families:

Rio Grande family.—1. Taos language, spoken at Taos and Picori; 2. Taño language, spoken at Isleta, Isleta del Paso and Sandia; 3. Téhua language, spoken at Tesuque, San Ildefonso, Nambe, San Juan or Ochi, Santa Clara, Pajoaque, Los Luceros, and at the Moqui village of Tehua; 4. Jemes language, on Jemes river, consolidated with Indians of Old Pecos; 5. The Piro language, spoken at Sinecu, a few miles below El Paso del Norte.

Kera family.—Spoken at San Domingo, east of the Rio Grande and west of that river on the San Juan and its tributaries. The Pueblos are: 1. The Kawaiiko group on the San Juan river—Laquena, Acoma, Hasatch, Povuate and Moquino; 2. The Kera or

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Queres Pueblos on or near the Rio Grande, north-east of the former—Santa Aña, Cia, Silla, San Felipe, San Domingo and Cochiti.

Zuñi family.—At Zuñi Pueblos.

Moqui towns.—The language of one of the Moqui towns, Tehua, has given name to a linguistic family, the other towns Tsit-súmovi, Hualpi, Mushánganevi, Shebuálavi, Shongápavi and Oraévi speak Shoshoni dialects. Mr. Gatschet is a very patient, scrupulous student, and his labors in disentangling the Indian languages of our continent, cannot receive too high a praise.

GEIGER'S DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN RACE.—From the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, appears a work entitled "Contributions to the History of the Development of the Human Race," by Lazarus Geiger, translated by David Asher, and forming volume xx of the English and Foreign Philosophical Library. One not acquainted with the studies and works of Dr. Geiger would not guess what the volume is about. It should be named, the contribution which the study of language makes to our knowledge of the early history of man. From this point of departure the author seeks to unravel such mysteries as the evolution of technique, the color sense, the origin of writing, the discovery of fire, and the primitive home of the Indo-Europeans. It may be that the author generalizes too hastily here and there. For instance, the absence of allusions to fragrance in the Bible previous to the "Song of Songs," is supposed to teach that the sense of odor is not innate in man but has gradually had an evolution. In a much stronger sense the perception of colors has grown upon the human family, and this accounts for the lack of all mention of the color *blue* in the Rig Veda, the Zendavesta, the Bible, and the Homeric Poems. Indeed, Dr. Geiger lays down a law as to colors, that indifference with respect to the intermediate ones rises as we approach primeval ages, to an ever increasing degree, until at length only the outermost extremes, black and red, are left.

The freshness of thought and the suggestiveness of these lectures render them one of the most valuable contributions to our modern anthropological literature.

THE SMITHSONIAN REPORT FOR 1880.—The restriction of Congress as to the number of pages in this time-honored publication having been removed, the volume for 1880, though somewhat delayed, appears in an enlarged form, having 772 pages. The contributions to anthropology occupy the usual space in the volume, although many original papers were crowded out. In the report of the secretary mention is made of Mr. Frank Cushing's residence among the Zuñis, Col. Stevenson's collections among the Pueblos, Ober's researches in the West Indies, Dall and Bean's expedition to Alaska, Boehmer's index to the Smithsonian pub-

lications in ethnology and archæology, the contents of Vol. XXII, Contributions to knowledge, and the archæology of the West Indies. On page 56 Professor Baird makes the following announcement, which will be welcome to many of our older anthropologists: "Among the collections which will form part of the objects in the National Museum, a very interesting and instructive exhibit will consist of the Indian portraits and scenes painted by the late George Catlin. These pictures were presented to the institution in 1879 by Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia." On page 62 will be found an account of the relations of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Smithsonian Institution. The destination of Dr. Berendt's papers on Guatemala is given on page 69. The list of contributors given on pages 110-135 contains the names of many who have added to the anthropological collections. With the present number a more systematic scheme of summaries in different sciences is begun. The paper upon the progress of anthropology is by the editor of these notes in the *NATURALIST*, pages 391-448.

COLONEL STEVENSON'S COLLECTIONS FROM THE PUEBLOS.—The readers of the *NATURALIST* are not unfamiliar with the very extensive collections which Colonel James Stevenson, of the Bureau of Ethnology, has been making during the past three years in the Pueblo country. There is now passing through the government press an illustrated descriptive catalogue of these objects. Part I, nearly ready, contains the enumeration of 2858 specimens of pottery, implements of war and hunting, articles used in domestic manufacture, clothing and personal ornament, basketry, horse trappings, images, toys, stone tools, musical implements, those for gambling and religious ceremonies, fabrics, foods, paints, pigments, medicines, dye-stuffs, &c. By far the best part of the collection is the pottery, which Mr. Stevenson divides into six classes: 1. The red or uncolored; 2. The brown ware; 3. The black ware; 4. The cream white decorated in colors; 5. Red ware decorated; 6. The ancient pottery. There are 350 illustrations to the report, nine plates of colored lithographs by Julius Bieh, the remaining figures being woodcuts. Mr. Stevenson's catalogue is much more than a mere printed list. The descriptive text contains the observations of a man singularly gifted in winning the confidence of the savages, who allowed him to witness all the operations of their quaint industries, and to collect the materials and implements for all stages of their barbaric art. The best informed technologist will find something to awaken fresh thought on every page of Col. Stevenson's narrative. The most important part of the material was gathered at Zuñi, but valuable specimens are also enumerated from Wolpi, Laguna, Acoma, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, Tesuque, Santa Clara, San Juan, Jenez, Old Pecos, the Cañon de Chelly, the Jicarillas and from miscellaneous sources. Part II, now in course of preparation, will enter

more minutely into the distribution of industries and technical processes.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—We are in receipt of the May number of the *Journal* of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the fifteenth volume of the Transactions of the Victoria Institute. The former has an unusual amount of local matter, but the following papers will interest American readers:

On the animism of the Indians of British Guiana. By Everard F. im Thurn.

Notes on the Asiatic relations of Polynesian culture. By Edward B. Tylor.

On the stature of the inhabitants of Hungary. By Dr. John Beddoe.

Some vestiges of girl sacrifices, jar burial and contracted interments in India and the East. By M. J. Walhouse.

On the origin and primitive home of the Semites. By G. Bertin.

On some stone implements from British Guiana. By E. F. im Thurn.

President's annual address.

The Victoria Institute volume contains a paper by Dr. James C. Southall on Pliocene man in America, accompanied with remarks by J. W. Dawson, the Duke of Argyll, W. Boyd Dawkins, T. McK. Hughes and others.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.—Professor Cyrus Thomas writes: "Applying to the inscription on the Tablet of the Cross the same method I have used to determine the order in which the characters of the Manuscript Troano are to be read, I discovered that the inscription is to be read in double columns from the top downwards. The demonstration of this I will give in my paper on the Manuscript Troano."—Col. F. F. Hilder, of St. Louis, is the author of pamphlet No. 6, published by the Missouri Historical Society, describing a remarkable vase containing devices indicative of sun-worship.—In the Bulletin of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, 1881, two papers of interest to our fraternity will be found: "Is the Dakota related to the Indo-European languages," by A. W. Williamson; "Classification of languages," by W. W. Folwell.—In the last volume of the Proceedings of the National Museum, pp. 455-458, will be found a list of all the anthropological publications of Dr. Charles Rau.—Under date of May 21, 1882, Mr. Henry L. Higginson presents his report as treasurer of the Archæological Institute of America, showing a receipt of \$12,560.95, and a balance of \$2649.35. The following very important observation is made and should be seriously considered: "If the work is to be continued during the present year, it is apparent that the executive committee must be supplied with means in addition to what they will receive from the subscriptions of annual members."—Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, are the publishers of "Shea's Mississippi Series."